



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE University of Wisconsin plans to develop in due time a full course in medicine in accordance with the highest standards, and in so doing it will utilize the clinical facilities of Milwaukee as far as they are available according to the decision of the regents at their last meeting. At present only two years of the four-year medical course are given.

IN connection with the announcement of the removal of Professor Herbert J. Webber from Cornell University to the University of California, the position which he will fill was incorrectly given. He will be director of the Citrus Experiment Station and dean of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture. The University of California has for several years maintained four separate substations in southern California. These are to be united into an enlarged research station which will probably be located at Riverside. While this station will be designated the Citrus Experiment Station after the dominant industry of southern California, the work will be with all crops which are grown in that region. The coupling with the station for agricultural research of the Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture will make it unique among our agricultural experiment stations.

AT the State University of Kentucky Dr. Joseph H. Kastle has been appointed director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture.

DR. JESSE MORE GREENMAN has resigned from the University of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History to accept an associate professorship in botany at Washington University and the position of curator of the herbarium at the Missouri Botanical Garden. He will assume his duties in St. Louis on January 1.

MR. C. R. ORTON, of Purdue University, has been elected to fill the vacancy at the Pennsylvania State College, made by the resignation of Professor H. R. Fulton. Mr. Orton will take up his duties on January 1, and will have charge of the teaching and investigation in plant pathology which includes forest pathology as well as the other special courses in plant diseases.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PHILIPPINE SHARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the issue of SCIENCE for July 19, 1912, Mr. C. Tate Regan makes observations on some new Philippine sharks described by me and Mr. Lewis Radcliffe in two papers in *Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum* (Vol. 41, 1912). (1) Mr. Regan expresses the opinion that a shark characterized by a single dorsal fin, taken by the *Albatross* in the Sea of Mindanao at a depth of 585 fathoms and by us made the type of a new family and genus, is not what it seems to be; he "suspects" that the absence of the first dorsal is abnormal or accidental. This suspicion is not justified by any evidence afforded by the specimen itself, which has been critically examined by Dr. Theodore Gill and other competent zoologists, who were consulted in advance of publication. (2) Mr. Regan finds that *Nasiqualus*, established as a new genus of Squalidæ, "corresponds to a section of *Centrophorus* which has already received the names *Acanthidium* and *Deania*." *Nasiqualus* certainly falls within the composite genus *Centrophorus* as conceived by Mr. Regan, but in either dentition or dermal structure it differs markedly from *Deania* and *Acanthidium*. The last named genus is not made a synonym of *Centrophorus* by Mr. Regan in his paper cited (*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Vol. II., eighth series, 1908) but of *Spinax* Cuvier, a name antedated by seven years by Rafinesque's *Etmopterus*. (3) Mr. Regan concedes that "a second new genus, *Squalidus*, is valid." Two esteemed correspondents, apparently having seen Mr. Regan's communication, have recently notified me that *Squalidus* is not a tenable name, being preoccupied. This name, however, does not appear anywhere in our paper. The name used was *Squaliolus*, in allusion to the small size of the type species, the fully mature male being only 15 cm. long.

H. M. SMITH

BUREAU OF FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BERARDIUS BAIRDII IN JAPAN

DURING 1910 while in Japan studying and collecting whales for the American Museum